

# The Sentinel.

TUESDAY MARCH 31.

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There will probably be a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Russian imbroglio.

Ruffs! There will be some very cold days in the country whither you go. Don't get left.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED troops were killed in the recent engagement with the Chinese.

SEVENTY persons were drowned near Shanghai yesterday, the result of a collision of steamers.

The French Ministry resigned yesterday. Rochefort, the national blatherkite of France, demands the head of Monsieur Ferry.

It is amusing to note the lofty scorn with which Republicans who have been feeding at the public crib for twenty-four years regard the Democratic seekers after office.

The backwardness of the season is spoken of all over the land. This, remarks the Dallas Herald, is perhaps the cause for Mr. Cleveland's deliberate mode of decapitating Republicans. He wants the daisies to grow so as to give the victims a chance to turn their toes up to them.

Mr. Cox will doubtless accept the Turkish mission. He says that he has desired for many years to get out of the rut of politics and follow literature. His friends have observed that he has latterly taken less interest in public affairs than formerly. The change will have a beneficial effect upon him.

The Census of the United States Senate is Leland Stanford, of California, who is, with perhaps the exception of Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, the wealthiest man in America. He is said to be worth \$75,000,000, and possesses ranches, vineyards, railroads, mines and other luxuries. He began life about sixty years ago a poor farmer's boy.

The rapid increase of the wine industry of California is something marvelous. Statistics show that in 1848, there were only 200,000 vines in all California. In 1862 there were 9,000,000; in 1881, 64,000,000, and 1882-83-84 vast numbers of new vines were planted and new vineyards laid out. The annual yield of wine in California is estimated at about 15,000,000 gallons, nearly one-third of which is made in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Coleman, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, it is whispered, really knows something about farming and agriculture generally. In speaking of the rarity of such an appointment the New York Sun says: "The chief fault, from a Republican point of view, to be found with the selection of Mr. Norman J. Coleman to be Commissioner of Agriculture is that he is said to be a practical agriculturist. This is contrary to the traditions of the place. From a Democratic point of view the nomination will be acceptable."

The New York World, in referring to the recent Postoffice controversy in this city, says: "Mr. Hendricks has been permitted to suggest the new Postmaster at Indianapolis, and naturally he has selected a personal and political friend. This courtesy was certainly due the Vice President. As a private citizen of Indianapolis his indorsement would have been worth something in the naming of a Postmaster, and as a man who has twice been elected to the second office in the Republic his suggestions are entitled to weight."

The National Republican, of Washington, says that Congressman O'Neill, of Missouri, had one of his colored constituents call on him recently for an office. As he could neither read nor write, the Congressman told him he had a poor chance. He wanted to be a letter-carrier, and insisted upon going before the Civil Service Commission to be examined. The very first question paralyzed him. He was asked to describe the shortest route between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal. "Gemen," said the darkey, rising, "ef dat's de route what you gwine to gib me, I don't want it. I done x's go rite now," and out he walked.

Matters that annoyed and worried other Presidents do not have any bad effect on the new President. He takes everything very coolly and calmly, and examines carefully all that demands his attention. He gets up early and does a good day's work every day. He cares not very much what the Republican press say about him. A correspondent says that a friend of the President suggested to him the other day that a certain appointment, which it was known would particularly please a certain newspaper, and secure its friendship to the ad-

ministration, might be advisable on that account. His reply was: "Oh, well; they have all got to come to it anyway." He does, in fact, believe that every reputable newspaper in the United States is bound to come to his support, because he does not intend to do anything as President of the United States which reputable journals can succeed in persuading their readers is wrong.

## EXTENSION AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. John R. Winston, of North Carolina, who is collecting information concerning taxation and representation, has written an article upon the subject, in which he gives some astonishing facts. The census of 1880, he says, shows that there are 17,000,000 people in the United States engaged in gainful occupations. Of these 7,000,000, or seven-sevenths of the whole, are engaged in agriculture, and yet of the 400 members of Congress two only are agriculturists. The other great productive industry, manufacturing, fares but little better in representation. The eleven-sevenths of the population (manufacturers, agriculturists, and those dependent upon them), owning three-fourths of the total wealth of the Nation, are practically without representation in the Government, to the support of which they contribute 85 per cent. of expenses; while six-sevenths of the population—those engaged in trade and transportation, personal and professional services, owning less than one-fourth of the Nation's wealth, and paying 15 per cent. of Government expenses—have absolute control. The 64,000 lawyers have almost 200 times more representation in Congress than the 7,000,000 farmers. Worse still, Representatives are too often but the agents or attorneys of associated capital.

## FRAUDULENT RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

The great Nickel Plate Railroad has been thrown into the hands of a receiver. The security holders of the Ohio Central Road have brought suit against the Metropolitan National Bank et al., "asking for an accounting in relation to the \$5,000,000 subscribed to build the River division."

This announcement gives but a hint to the public of one of the blackest pages in the history of railroad construction in America. The building of both these lines by Thomas, Brice, Seney and associates was a speculation of the wildest and most desperate character. The securities were sold to whomsoever would buy, for raising the necessary money to construct and equip the lines. The cheaply and poorly built Nickel Plate was unloaded, at the projectors' intended, upon Vanderbilt, who was frightened into it by the fear of destructive competition with his Lake Shore Road. That Vanderbilt was deceived is a truth which little concerns the people, who have no sympathy for him. He can afford to lose the Nickel Plate.

The Ohio Central was a somewhat different scheme. Out of its building the Seney syndicate made a fortune in selling securities for the sum actually spent in construction and for rolling stock. Especially glaring was this fraud in the River division work, from Corning to Pomeroy, O.

Besides their share in the spoils from sale of stock and bonds, Brice, Thomas and Seney took the contract for building this portion of the road. They were to do this under certain specifications, which were not complied with. They did the work in the cheapest manner, had the road taken off their hands at the full estimate figures and pocketed a handsome margin.

The security holders, who have been investigating the transactions of Seney and his associates, have found out much of the real modus operandi pursued by them, and will probably compel a satisfactory showing of accounts through the legal proceedings instituted.

## UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, through a Senate committee, have been investigating the question of underground telegraphy. The leading argument was made against the system by Mr. F. E. Olmstead, of Harrisburg. The points he made are worthy of consideration, as this question has been occasionally discussed in this State. Messages may be sent under ground, as well as under water, but the best that science has been able to do for the underground system is to make it bear about the same relation to overhead lines that canals do to railroads. The advanced methods of rapid telegraphy can not be operated successfully on long distances where part of the wire is under ground. The Hon. William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, sitting as Master in Equity, had taken the fullest testimony of experts, and in a recent opinion had declared that, no satisfactory method had yet been devised to supersede the overhead wires. Even if they could be operated successfully, the underground system is so expensive as to increase the cost of telegraphy and prevent its use for many of the purposes to which it is now adapted. Messages sent 3,000 miles under water cost forty cents per word. From New York to San Francisco they are sent overhead at five cents per word. The overhead lines were erected at great expense under charter contracts of the State, which would be violated if their removal is compelled. The bill is therefore in conflict with the Federal Constitution, which prohibits the States from impairing such contracts. As the lines are used for inter-State commerce, their removal or the increase of the cost of telegraphy by this bill would violate also the commercial clause of the Constitution and

the act of Congress of 1863, under which the Western Union Telegraph Company is made an agent of the United States.

Mr. Olmstead, in replying to the question whether or not the State could remove the poles and wires in the exercise of the police power, replied that he thought not; but that if it could it would be a taking of private property for public use, and the bill would be invalid unless it made provision for compensation to the companies, as required by the Constitution of the State and also by the Constitution of the United States.

## GENERAL LEE'S SWORD.

General Early has written a letter denying the recent story that General Grant refused to accept the sword of General Lee. General Early says that the sword was never tendered to General Grant, and the latter therefore had no opportunity to receive or return it after it had been surrendered, but by the express terms of the capitulation all the officers of General Lee's army were allowed to retain their side arms, as well as their horses or other private property, and all couriers and mounted men of the artillery and cavalry whose horses were private property were to be allowed to retain them. He refers to what was written by a Doctor Jones, which was done with the sanction of Mrs. Lee, who gave Jones access to General Lee's private and official correspondence. The facts, according to this source, seem to be something like these. General Lee said before going to meet Grant he left orders with Longstreet and Gordon to hold their commands in readiness, as he was determined to cut his way through or perish in the attempt if such terms were not agreed to as he thought his army were entitled to demand. In the last and only interview that Early had after the war, which the latter says was in 1863, Lee talked very freely with him and reiterated in the most emphatic manner the fact as related regarding the sword. Early concludes his talk as follows: "It was not to Grant's magnanimity that General Lee was indebted for the privilege of retaining his sword or for the terms granted to his army, but to his own resolute will and the anxiety of Grant to obtain the surrender of an adversary who had thwarted him so long. There is, then, as little truth in this story about General Lee's sword as there is in the famous apple-tree fiction. It would seem that the time for Grant to have displayed his magnanimity toward the defeated Confederates was when he occupied the Presidency of the United States for eight years. How he then displayed it let impartial history tell."

## OSCAR HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson's appointment to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Indiana will doubtless give entire satisfaction throughout his district and wherever Mr. Henderson is known. He is the editor of the Kokomo Dispatch, one of the best weekly papers in Indiana. The paper gives constant evidence of consummate ability and prudent management. The revenue office under Mr. Henderson will be satisfactorily handled. Of this his friends feel confident.

## MR. MAGEE.

The feeling expressed in the hearty congratulation of Hon. Rufus Magee by members of the General Assembly yesterday prevailed the entire community. It was not confined to party, for Republicans joined Democrats with equal enthusiasm. The appointment was universally regarded as a reward of merit and one that will never be dishonored. Mr. Magee has to recommend him youth, culture, talent and integrity—it is absolutely above criticism.

The difference between the blue book of to-day and the one of twenty-five years ago is remarkable. Some one, in speaking of the one for 1860, says: "This little book tells an interesting tale. It is only an octavo volume of about 400 pages, and there are less than 25,000 names in it, including all the military and naval officers of the Government. The official register of to-day contains the names of about 178,000 Government employes, and it takes two large quarto volumes to record them, and printed in very fine type, while the earlier one is in a larger font. The difference between the two works, which were both printed to keep in enduring form the names of the men who were in the service of the Government, have a far broader significance than the discrepancy in their sizes. A comparison of the two is the best illustration I have ever had of the mighty changes that the last forty years have wrought in the personnel as well as in the methods of government."

The English troops, unable to make headway against the Mahdi in the Sudan, and the French routed in Tonquin and in full retreat at last accounts, show that the Europeans are not likely to have their own way much longer in fighting the Celestials and the Mohammedans in the Eastern Hemisphere. The cry of the Caucasians in both instances is thus far reinforcements. The Mongolian is proving himself a brave soldier and opposes the advance of his enemy with an unexpected stubbornness. The Chinese have acquired considerable skill in the use of firearms and can handle their batteries very effectively. On the whole, France and Great Britain are not having the "picnic" they expected in Asia and Africa thus far.

Mr. Cleveland went to church last Sunday. The reason he decided not to go to Dr. Bartlett's church is related in a Washington telegram, which says: "Apropos of Mr. Cleveland's avoidance of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where all hearts were palpitating in eager expectation of receiving him into that fold, it crops out that the vulgar officiousness of a former pastor of the church was the cause of the President's action. This pastor went from here to Buffalo, and there became intimate with Rev. Ball, of malicious memory, and joined hands with that clerical blackguard in his crusade

against Mr. Cleveland. Naturally, and very properly, the President was averse to casting his spiritual fortunes with a congregation to which his defamer had at one time administered, and by which was supposed still to be held in cordial remembrance." As already stated in the Sentinel the President has taken a pew at Dr. Sunderland's church. On Sunday he was accompanied by his sister, Miss Cleveland, and their guests, Mrs. and Miss Folsom, widow and daughter of the late Oscar Folsom. Miss Folsom is a very handsome young woman, and is reported to be the President's fiancée. The church was crowded, and the departure of the Presidential party at the conclusion of the services was the signal for a popular ovation, minus only the cheering and hand clapping.

There will become curiosity to know why Mr. Edward J. Phelps, any more than any other respectable somebody in the United States, was appointed Minister to Great Britain.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*

The Charleston News and Courier will be comforted when it learns that Phelps was an opponent of the war, and declared miserably, dirty creatures, who went about the country to stick up their dirty hands and have a meeting. "I don't suppose having used in any speech in my life such gross, offensive and unchristian language as is contained in the article mentioned."

Mr. Phelps has given the lie to a good deal of the sort of stuff implied and expressed in the foregoing. A New Haven (Conn.) special of the 30th says:

Professor Phelps, the recently-appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, said last night in reference to the article first printed in the New York Times and reproduced in the New York Tribune, purporting to be a report of a speech delivered by him in 1861, in which he is quoted as calling Lincoln "a twelfth-rate back-country attorney, without a single qualification or statement," and as characterizing the Abolitionists as "disgraced, miserable, dirty creatures, who went about the country to stick up their dirty hands and have a meeting." "I don't suppose having used in any speech in my life such gross, offensive and unchristian language as is contained in the article mentioned."

As showing what value President Cleveland puts upon long petitions and incessant importunities of office-seekers, the following is related by a correspondent:

A young Democrat from one of the back counties of Pennsylvania arrived at one of the uptown hotels last night. After supper he came out into the lobby, where he met an old Pennsylvania friend, he showed the latter a numerous signed petition indorsing him for an office within the gift of the President. He said he was sorry he had been delayed, as he was anxious that the President should see his papers as soon as possible. His friend advised him to put his petition in his pocket, take the first train for home and quickly wait for the President to forward his nomination to the Senate.

"But," protested the young Democrat, "I desire the President to know how strongly I am indorsed by the people of my county."

"My dear boy," said his friend, "if you really expect an appointment take my advice and throw your petition into the nearest trash can."

One day last week the overseers of Harvard University took decisive action regarding the faculty and the new departure of that body in voting recently to dispense with the study of Greek as a requirement. The overseers emphatically resolved that the requirements for admission in 1885 shall be those of 1884, and that no change shall be made until ordered by the board of overseers. A special committee was appointed to consider whether the faculty has not been infringing upon the legitimate powers of the overseers. As the faculty claims exclusive jurisdiction over the college curriculum, an interesting quarrel is pending.

Will wonders never cease? Both Houses of the Texas Legislature have passed the constitutional amendment prohibiting the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors in that State. The question will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection in August next. The probabilities are that many temperance men and women from abroad will canvass the State during the summer.

## PERSONALS.

JAY GOULD is not in the ice business, but he is the next thing to it. He handles blocks of stock which are principally consolidated water.

The late Secretary Folger all his life believed that there was a charm for him in the number three. He laughed at it, but let it dominate him.

On his first play Victorien Sarfou built nothing but hopes, but on his last work he erected a sumptuous mansion at Nice, which in gratitude he names the Villa Theodora.

When Minister McLane arrives in Paris he can revive his old boy-days in that city, where he was at school more than fifty years ago, and he will find Victor Hugo and some more of the old boys still on hand.

LUIS KOSSTUB, now living at Turin, has completely recovered his health, and proposes, no doubt, to devote the entire summer to reading his obituaries, lately printed in all languages in all civilized countries.

The President's manuscript is said to be positively painful to decipher. The style is sharp and decisive, and many of the words end in marks that are little more than nervous shakes of the hand. He writes with almost a telegrapher's rapidity.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, the new Tory leader in the House of Commons, is undoubtedly the most stirring man on the front Opposition bench and promises to be the most aggressive leader. He is credited with being an uncompromising enemy of Russia and an extreme advocate of the forward school of imperialism.

THIRTY FIVE years ago Dr. Sunderland was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Buffalo and came from that city to Washington. Among those who attended his church there was Mrs. Cleveland, the President's mother, and in all probability the little boy Grover was often taken to hear the man who will now preach to him as President.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, who is doing all sorts of good work in New Orleans, is going to give popular lectures for the benefit of the Southern Art Union. One of her most popular lectures is "Men's Women and Women's Women," and the Crescent City girls utilize Solomon's saying, slightly paraphrased, "One of whom we are which."

Mr. PHILIPS, the new Minister to England, has no fortune. He has always earned large fees in his practice, but he is extravagant and has therefore saved nothing of any consequence from his practice. Mr. Phelps is tall, with a slight, elegant figure. He always dresses in black, and has great dignity of manner. Mrs. Phelps is a very handsome

woman, a little above medium height. She is quite fond of society, and has a small fortune of about \$30,000, which was paid to her by one of her husband's clients who knew Mr. Phelps' faculty of spending money, and so, with Mr. Phelps' consent, paid the money over to her. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are at present in mourning for an only son.

Who would think that Ex-Secretary Chandler would permit himself to be bothered by such visionary influences as counting white horses for luck? He counts every one that he sees until he reaches thirty-nine, and then he begins over again. Speaking of this once, he said he had often wondered why he did so, for his reason told him that it was nonsense, yet he felt uncomfortable unless he did.

Among the pages in the House of Representatives at Washington, one, a brightly-looking, little fellow, with a sleekly-brained head and a frank, honest face, is a great-grandson of President Madison, another is a great-grandson of President Tyler. There are some others among the pages who are descended from men once prominent in the history of the country. One, for instance, by the name of Trenholm, is a grandson of Trenholm, who was a member of the Confederate cabinet. There are several too who are descendants of members of Congress, and others who expect to become members of Congress themselves. In this laudable ambition they are encouraged by the presence of several men in Congress at the present moment who were pages when boys. Senator Gorman, the Senator from Maryland, was once a page in the Senate, while in the House are a number of members who once served as pages upon that same floor, among the number being Woodward, Townsend, Post, of Pennsylvania, and Wise, of Virginia.

## A Worthy Member of the House.

[Communicated.]

The House contains several members who are deserving of more than passing mention, prominent among whom may be named Hon. Thomas M. Smith, Representative from Warwick County. He was a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, and served his country faithfully on the field. For six months he was an inmate of Andersonville Prison, and in every emergency proved his courage and fidelity. Mr. Smith is also a soldier of the Cross, and as a minister of the gospel has added not a little to the record of the House for morality by his walk and example, and in nearly every instance has sustained with credit a leading part in legislation. He is a man of family, and has four children to call him father.

Mr. Smith is a candidate for the Superintendent of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and his candidacy combines all the essential qualities requisite for filling the office acceptably. The House and Senate have almost unanimously united in recommending him for this place, and if ability and merit are regarded in the appointment of a Superintendent, Mr. Smith will receive the place without trouble or competition. The writer was a comrade of Mr. Smith's during the war and knows him to be eminently qualified for the position as a gentleman, a soldier, and a Democrat. The best evidence of a man's worth is the endorsement and recommendation of his neighbors and intimate associates. This approval Mr. Smith has in its fullest sense and none would rejoice more, in the event he received this appointment, than those who have known him longest and best.

March 28. W. P. K.

## An Inquiry.

Is—What year was the late Senator Morton elected United States Senator? Whether at a regular or special session of the Legislature. Give day and date.

Answer—At a special session, November 27, 1872.

## A Well to Do Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The body of William H. Winter, 32 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, was picked up from under the wheels of a freight dummy on West street, this evening. John E. Ellis, 453 West street, says he saw Winter throw himself under the dummy. Deceased was handsomely dressed, carried a valuable gold watch, and had \$150 in cash in his pocket, besides, it is said, \$10,000 worth of bonds.

## Illinois Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—In the joint assembly seven Senators and thirty-two members answered to roll call. On the vote for United States Senator, Morrison received 24 votes. Adjourned.

## INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31—1 a. m.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Generally warmer, fair weather, except in extremely western portion, where the temperature will fall slightly, winds generally southwesterly.

For the Upper Lake Region—Local snows, followed by fair weather, generally warmer, except in the northwestern portion, where the temperature will fall slightly, variable winds, generally westerly.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, is at the Bates.

J. A. Newkirk, of Nashville, was in the city yesterday on business and calling upon a host of friends.

W. J. Wims, traveling representative of the Atlanta Constitution and other papers, called on the Sentinel last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cobb spent Sunday at the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield. The boys were greatly delighted with the singing of Mrs. Cobb, both in the chapel service and afterward in the various families.

H. L. Heaton died yesterday morning at the Bates. He was the inventor of a number of patents and has been here for the past six months negotiating with parties for the sale of some of his inventions. Kregels & Whitsett have the remains and are awaiting instruction from Boston relatives of the deceased.

## The Maennerchor Concert.

The Maennerchor concert will be given this evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.  
"Walpurgisnacht".....Mendelssohn  
Solo and Chorus—Soloists, Mr. H. C. Levi, Mr. A. Sennerich, Miss L. Heeling.  
PART II.  
Overture—"Wilhelm Tell".....Rossini  
Orchestra.  
"Dornroschen".....Schlerer  
Young Ladies' Chorus.  
"Altalide".....Tenor Solo.....Beethoven  
Mr. H. C. Levi.  
"Kirchenschilder".....Koechert  
Solo and Chorus—Soloists, J. P. Fronsdel, Mr. H. U. Levi.

## Ammoniated Bread.

Ammoniated baking powder; that is, baking powder in which carbonate of ammonia is used as an ingredient, and which exhale an odor of ammonia when heated, are classed by the eminent physicians and sanitarians as superior to all others. Professor Hassell, of London, who is recognized as highest authority on the subject of food hygiene, commends in the strongest terms the use of carbonate of ammonia as a leavening agent, stating its great advantage to be in its perfect volatility, which permits it to be, by the heat of baking, entirely thrown into leavening gas, whereby the bread is raised. The experiment with heat would seem to indicate the superior, not the inferior, value of such baking powder. The little heat that is carried to weight held over as jet, lamp, or stove, suffices to resolve the carbonate of ammonia into leavening gas and throw it off. The first heat of baking, therefore, will effectually develop all the gas, thoroughly leaven the loaf, and dissipate the gas-producing ingredients of a powder of this kind, and this is the highest test of a perfect baking powder. Where other alkalies alone are used they are not infrequently retained, unresolved, through the whole process of baking, and remain an unwholesome ingredient in the finished bread. The carbonate of ammonia can not be used as a substitute for cream of tartar. —New York Weekly Tribune.

## COURT-HOUSE LOCALS.

Margaret Holden Brings a Habeas Corpus Case Against George Herman—Other Notes.

The paternity suit of Sarah Skoops vs. Harvey White has been sent to the Circuit Court. The suit of Kate Mitchell vs. Elwood Mitchell et al. for maintenance was dismissed yesterday.

The petition suit of Aaron Craig and others vs. Moses C. Hamilton and others is on trial in Room No. 1.

Argument for a new trial was made before Judge Howe yesterday in the suit of Frank M. Welch vs. The City.

The surety of the peace cases against George Butch and William Martin are set down for trial in the Criminal Court tomorrow.

The case against Tom Devine, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit murder, is set for trial to-day in the Criminal Court.

Judge Howe yesterday granted a divorce to Luella Arbuckle vs. William E. Arbuckle on proof of adultery and cruel treatment. She was also given \$225 alimony.

Joseph Ader has applied for divorce from Flavilla B. Ader, whom he married in October, 1879. He alleges adultery for cause. The parties lived together up to the 18th of March. Joseph is a switchman.

The damage suit of Carrie Coleman vs. Herman Coleman was tried yesterday and taken under advisement by Judge Walker. Plaintiff recovered judgment for possession of some goods at a former term of court. She claims the goods were not turned over in time to prevent a deterioration in value. Hence the suit.

Thomas G. Welch has filed suit in replevin against William H. Hammons and Sarah Welch to recover \$607.80 worth of personal goods, and for that amount in damages. The plaintiff is the man who was married by telegraph to Sarah Welch, defendant, the former being at that time in this city and the latter in Pittsburgh. The woman sued for a divorce and the marriage was annulled last fall in Judge Taylor's Court.

Margaret Holden has filed a habeas corpus suit against George Herman to recover possession of Ballard McLaughlin, a child by a former marriage. She alleges that she signed a paper consenting to allow Herman to adopt the child, believe the time that she was to be permitted to see it once a week. She charges that the defendant refuses to let the child see her, and threatens to make it forget her. The case has been assigned to Judge Walker's room.

## THE PASSOVER.

Celebration of the 3,337th Anniversary of the Hebrew Liberation From Bondage.

The celebration of the Hebrew holiday, Pesach, or the Passover, began last evening. Jewish reckoning begins and ends the days at six o'clock in the evening. According to the traditions this is the 3,337th anniversary of the liberation of King Pharaoh of the Israelites. It is estimated that there were 600,000 fit for war released. According to the Bible this was only after the ten plagues had been sent upon the Egyptian Government, which seem to have finally had the effect of discouraging the King, and as a relief he agreed to liberate his slaves. The last plague was the death of the first born in every Egyptian household and among the domestic animals of the Egyptians. The Israelites were exempt from this disaster, but in order to avoid the dread incantation it was necessary that the blood of the Paschal lamb be sprinkled upon their door posts, that the angel of death would be able to discriminate between them and their task masters. The order releasing them was so quickly made that there was no time to make leavened bread before, preparing for the journey to the promised land, and so cakes of unleavened bread were made. This explains Leviticus xxiii. 5, and 6:

In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the Lord's Passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the Lord. Seven days ye must eat unleavened bread.

The first and last days of the seven referred to are observed by sacred ceremonies, and the remaining days as any other holiday. There has never been a strike at the Jews have failed to observe this holiday.

## Polo at the Meridian.

The game of polo last night at the Meridian Rink between the Mascots, of the Star City, and Meridians, of this city, was unquestionably the most interesting exhibition that has taken place at this rink since the "baby elephants" skated for the 729 gold badge, which was won by—well, some other time his name will appear, but not now, as Mr. Theodore Plafin is somewhat averse to having his name in print.

The Mascots won the first and third goals, our boys getting the second, fourth and fifth. The moment the referee gave the whistle the play started. "Little Mori" Wood for the ball as though it was a big red orange, a sandwich or some other "widow-maker" luxury; but his war-to-the-knife opponent was on the spot first and captured the prize, leaving nothing but "where it was" for last-running. Mori was so excited that from this moment the excitement was intense, and the reason people did not stand up and wave hats was because they evidently preferred sitting down. But the heat, hands and lungs were called upon to do their duty, and the voice of each spectator (not excepting the ladies who sat on the reporter's right) helped swell the chorus at times when brilliant plays were made till it resembled a sea of music of some minstrel heavenly gifted. The second game was the last of the series. Last night the manager of the Meridian telegraphed East for cage goals, which will probably reach here in time for the game to-morrow night.